family members who have had heart attacks or died suddenly (step 585).

Next, the user is queried whether the user knows his or her lipid (cholesterol) profile (step 586). If the user knows his or her lipid profile, then the user is prompted to enter his or her total cholesterol, triglycerides, HDL and LDL (step 587). If the user is a first time user, then the risk factor collection section is exited to the program. Follow-up users are prompted to select another section to update or indicate that the user has finished updating his or her profile (step 589).

Figure 5F shows an example embodiment of a screen display shown prior to the risk factor collection section shown in Figure 2. The screen display explains that in order to determine the user's risk for CAD, the user must provide the program with information regarding the user's lifestyle, general health, and medical history.

Figure 5G shows an example embodiment of a screen display for the collection of a user's physical characteristics. The user is prompted to enter his or her height in feet and inches (505a) or in centimeters (505b). The user is also prompted to enter his or her weight in either pounds or kilograms (506a). The user may calculate his or her BMI by clicking on the calculator (508).

Figure 5H shows an example embodiment of a first screen display for the collection of a user's lifestyle information. The user's responses to the queries made in the preliminary assessment of chest pain section 400, the physical characteristics portion (steps 505-508) of the risk factor collection section 500, and step 514 are shown in Figure 5H. Since, the user has responded yes to query 514 (whether the user smokes), the user is prompted to respond to a series of queries regarding the user's smoking habits (517-520).

Figure 5I shows an example embodiment of a second screen display for the collection of a user's lifestyle information. The user's responses to the queries made in the lifestyle portion of the risk factor collection section 500, shown in Figure 6C, are displayed. In this screen display, the user is prompted to respond to queries 526, 528 and 530 (vitamin and aspirin intake).

PROCESS RISK FACTOR SUMMARY: In process 600, based on the information the user provided during the collection of physical characteristics, lifestyle information, and medical history, a risk factor summary is generated. Positive risk factors are factors that indicate that a user may be at risk for a disease. Positive risk factors for CAD include, for example:

1. being a male;
2. being a female post menopausal or a female post menopausal with ovaries removed;
3. being a male over 40 years of age, being a female over 45 years of age;
4. having a BMI that indicates the user is overweight;
5. being a smoker;
6. having diabetes mellitus;
7. having elevated lipid levels;
8. having known CAD;
9. having known peripheral vascular disease;
10. not exercising;
11. having hypertension (high blood pressure);
12. having feelings of stress and anxiety;
13. having left ventricular hypertrophy (an enlarged heart);
14. not taking anti-oxidant vitamins;
15. having high homocysteine levels;
16. not getting the RDA of folate, vitamin B6 or vitamin B12;
17. having a high lipoprotein level;
18. having a low alcohol intake;

19. having a positive family history of coronary disease; and
20. not taking one aspirin per day.

Figure 6A illustrates an example embodiment of a screen display of a personal risk factor summary. The first column lists the various risk factors. The risk factors may, for example, be divided and color coded by type. The types of risk factors include, for example, type A, B, C, and D. A type A risk factor is one for which intervention has been shown to reduce the incident of CAD. Type A risk factors include, for example, smoking, dyslipidemia, high blood pressure, left ventricular hypertrophy, and aspirin intake. A type B risk factor is one for which intervention has been shown to likely reduce the incident of CAD. Type B risk factors include for example, diabetes, dyslipidemia, obesity, physical exercise, and hormone replacement therapy. A type C risk factor is one for which intervention may reduce the incidence of CAD. Type C risk factors include, for example, anger and stress, dyslipdemia, lipoprotein levels, homocysteine levels, vitamin intake, and alcohol consumption. A type D risk factor is one which cannot be modified. Type D risk factors include, for example, age, family history, known coronary disease, and known vascular disease.

The second column states whether the user is at risk for the risk factor. Subsequent columns, provide the user's status during prior implementations of the program. For example, in Figure 6, smoking is a current risk factor for the user (601), and also was a risk factor for the user a month ago (602). Currently, not taking an aspirin a day is not a risk factor for the user (603). A month ago, however, the user was at risk for not taking an aspirin a day (604).

Figure 6B illustrates various advisor screens displayed when a user response indicates a positive risk factor or the user has selected a positive risk factor from the risk factor summary